

AMERICANS FACE FOE ON MARNE

Standing Shoulder to Shoulder
With French in All Vital
Sectors.

MAKING SAVAGE LUNGES

Equal to Assaults of Boches.
Foe Seeks to Close Pocket
at Rheims.

Paris, July 17.—With Americans facing the foe alongside of the French in all of the vital sectors of the mighty Marne-Champagne battle front, the bloody struggle has continued, the allies delivering counter-assaults just as savage as the lunges of the Germans. St. Amand and La Chapelle (south of the Marne river and eastward of the zone where the Americans threw the Germans back to the northern bank of the river) have been cleared of German troops in a series of fierce counter attacks launched by French and American reinforcements.

To the southwest and southeast of Rheims the Germans have been thrusting violently against the French, American and Italian positions in an evident effort to close the pocket about Rheims.

East of Rheims, in the Champagne belt, the Germans have been making tremendous efforts to penetrate French defensive positions, but the French lines are holding firmly. American troops have been rushed to the Champagne to reinforce the French and are in the thick of the fighting in that battle area.

Insignificant Gains.

After making an insignificant gain in the Prunay sector the Germans tried to debouch, but were hurled back with heavy losses.

The battle has been marked by terrific cannonading all along the line, with areas from twenty to thirty miles behind the front, under shell fire.

Amidst the battle smoke rolling up from the battlefront, myriads of allied airplanes sped back and forth, pouring tons of destruction upon the Germans.

In one day French airplanes shot down 41 German airplanes and destroyed nine observation balloons by setting them on fire. Pontoon bridges that German pioneers had thrown across the Marne were smashed by bombs and many German soldiers, who were trapped on the structures, were drowned.

Sixty Tons of Bombs.

Sixty tons of bombs were dropped by allied airplanes in one day, exploding many German ammunition dumps.

The weather yesterday was clear and the allied aviators redoubled their efforts. In addition to the good bombing work, many of the airplanes flew low over the German ranks, pouring in a galling fire with their machine guns.

The plans for the attack, which the Germans began on Monday over the front from Chateau-Thierry to the Argonne forest, were known to the allied high command even in more detail than in the case of the unsuccessful operation in June between Mont-Sider and Noyon.

It has been noted about for more than a fortnight that the Germans were preparing something in the Champagne, where enemy troop concentrations were noted.

On Thursday last it became known with absolute definiteness that a German attack was imminent between Chateau-Thierry and the Argonne forest.

An International News Service correspondent heard from several allied sources that the attack was to begin on July 15.

For military reasons the censor deemed it inadvisable to pass the dispatch, mentioning the date, at that time.

Naturally, having this information at hand, the allies were ready for the boches.

Anti-Tank Guns.

The Germans, in the present fighting, are using an anti-tank gun similar to the Mauser rifle, it is five feet long and weighs 35 pounds. The cartridge is four inches long, is brass pointed and highly penetrative.

The Germans used numerous tanks in their own attacks in Champagne. Gen. Gouraud's elastic defense tactics of evacuating the first lines, enabled the French artillery to direct a murderous fire upon the massed German columns which the chief reasons for the heavy German losses in the Champagne fighting.

Germans captured by the Americans call the offensive the "Friedensturm" (peace offensive).

Didn't Need Rest.

When the Americans began falling back towards Conde (south of the Marne) a French general suggested to the commanding American general that it was unnecessary to counter-attack immediately and that the Americans might have a rest.

The American general courteously refused and ordered an attack.

Although the troops were tired out by their strategic retreat they cheered madly at the order while the French general could not repress an enthusiastic smile.

Cheering crowds gathered about the railway stations in Paris and lined the streets as the first trainload of wounded Americans arrived from the Marne. Paris hospitals had been prepared in advance, the old cases having been evacuated to make room for the new.

Ambulances were backed up to the stations an hour before the arrival of the first hospital train. The crowds surged forward offering give aid. The wounded smiled from their stretchers as the Parisians brought forward great bunches of fragrant flowers for them.

The authorities declare that ample preparations have been made to care for all the wounded.

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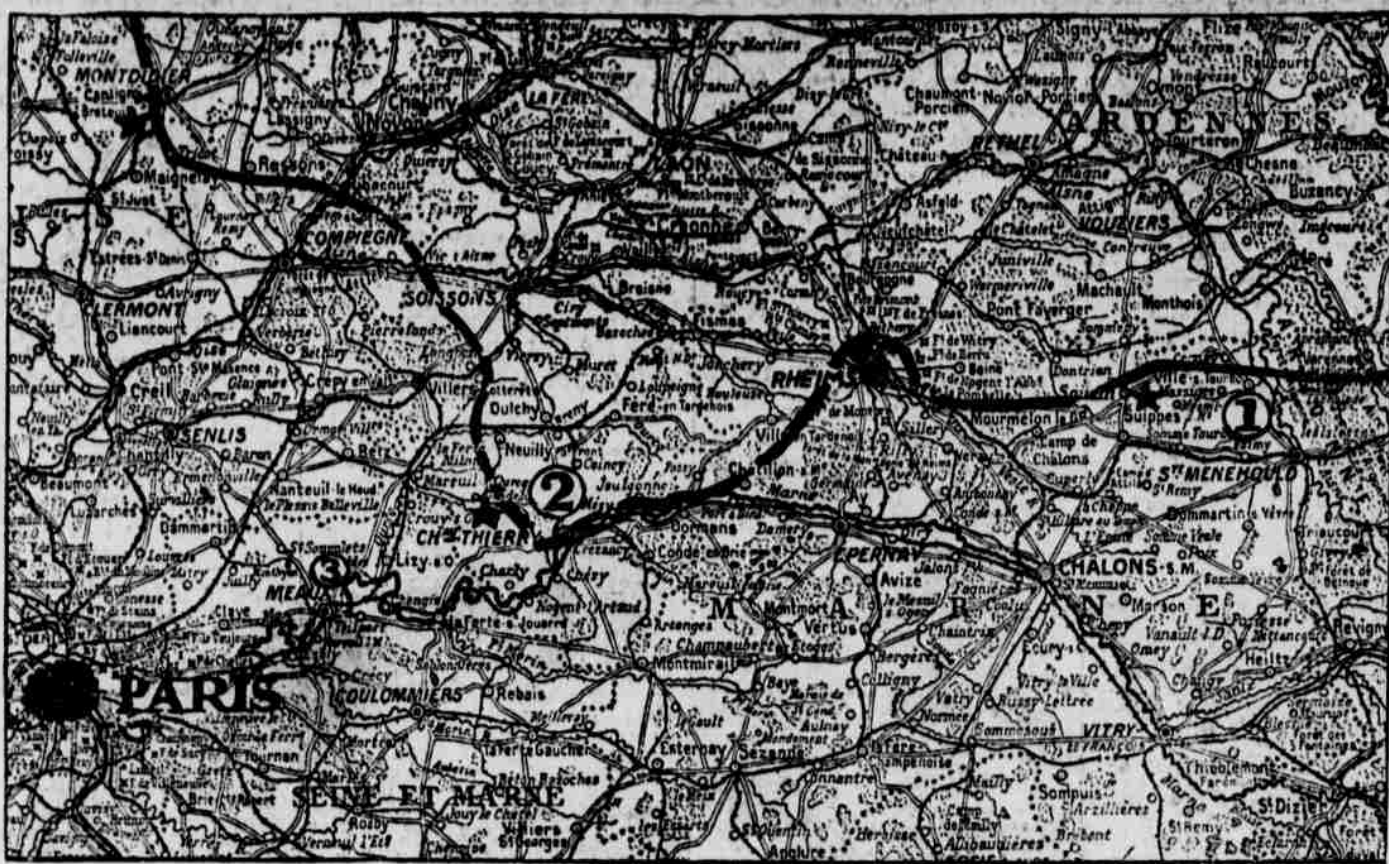
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THE NEW GERMAN LUNGE FOR PARIS



The 50-mile front between Massiges (Fig. 1) and Chateau-Thierry (Fig. 2) is the scene of the greatest battle of the war—the supreme effort of Germany to capture Paris. Meaux (Fig. 3), of the principal strongholds of the allies before Paris, is under bombardment by the German long-range naval guns. The stars show where American troops are taking their part in the great battle. The line is that at the beginning of the attack.

GERMANS TO ABANDON WEST FRONT DRIVE IF OFFENSIVE IS A FAILURE

(Newspaper Enterprise Association.)
London.—The German offensive now under way on the western front is the Kaiser's final and supreme effort.

If it succeeds completely Paris will be under siege. It is inconceivable that the French capital, the strongest fortified city in the world, can be captured, but it is placed by the present offensive in the most serious peril it has faced since 1870.

If the drive fails, it will be the last German offensive of this year. The Kaiser will abandon his fight for Paris, order his armies to dig in, and turn his attention to the eastern front.

Unquestionably Paris is the immediate objective of the drive. Rheims is a secondary objective. Its fall would merely wipe out an ugly salient in the German line, from which the allies could unmake the German flanks.

For this reason the battle was begun to the east of Rheims as well as west of it, to encompass the city and wipe out the peril to the flanks of the advancing German army. With its capture the Germans will throw the whole force of the blow at Paris.

Defenses before Paris. There are two strongly fortified towns held by the French south and southeast of Rheims which will hold up the German advance for some time. These are Epernay and Chateau-sur-Marne. Near the latter lies an American force in the battle line.

If the Germans can drive the allies from these two towns, the way is open before them for a crossing of the Marne on the whole front before Paris, and another sweep to the south of the river such as took place in 1914.

Before Paris, however, are four other large cities which the Germans must capture before their menace to Paris can become a real one. They form a sort of outlying defense system to the capital, covering a front of some fifty miles.

These are Compiègne, known as "the gate to Paris," which the Germans tried vainly to reach last month; Soissons, which lies on the river Nonette, twenty-three miles northeast of Paris; Meaux, an equal distance east of Paris on the Marne; and Coulommiers, on the Grand Morin, ten miles southeast of Meaux.

Reserves are ready. Meaux already is under bombardment by long-range naval guns. It was the point nearest to Paris reached by the Germans in their great rush on the Marne in 1914. On the French side, the Meaux position is held by the French army, Gen. Foch is believed to have marshaled his reserves in expectation of the German attack.

That Gen. Foch expected the drive to come on this front was shown by the fact that the "nibbling" tactics he has adopted after each of the four German 1918 drives was this time being brought into play on this front.

The French, American and British reserves are massed behind it, to be thrown in when Gen. Foch puts his hand on the map, as he did in March, and says:

"This far will they advance, and no farther."

Like the last two offensives, there was little element of surprise in the current attack. It was expected on the front where it came. If there was any surprise at all about it, it lay in the fact that the drive came a few days before it was expected.

This, it is believed, was due to the Russian situation. The German war chiefs had planned to deliver their final great smash about July 20, but the activity of the allies in meeting the German threats in Russia forced a change in plans to center attention of the allies on the western front.

"The Kaiser's Offensive." The last offensive was known in Germany as "the crown prince's offensive." It is likely that this one will be called the Kaiser's own offensive, for Wilhelm has craftily paved the way for giving the Hohenzollern dynasty personal credit for the capture of Paris. We may expect in a day or so to read that the Kaiser himself is again at the front.

The story of the death of Von Hindenburg lends credence to the belief. The tale is believed in London to have been part of the German propaganda to deceive the allies into a false sense of security, which has preceded every German drive this year.

If Hindenburg is really dead, it is considered certain that his death occurred some time ago, and that the news was suppressed until just before the opening of the drive, when the Germans figured it could be used to best advantage in camouflaging their purpose.

The great question military observers are now asking is, "How long will it take Foch to stop the advance?"

The Picardy drive, which began March 21, was stopped in just one week, after the Germans had advanced forty miles. The Flanders drive was started April 9, and was stopped in ten days, requiring the longer period because it came unexpectedly.

Allies May Strike Back. The drive of May 27 on the Champagne

front, however, reached its greatest extent in five days, and was stopped in six. In the fourth effort of the Germans between Noyon and Chateau-Thierry, begun June 10, Gen. Foch had stopped the enemy in three days and was counter attacking.

Thus it is clear that Gen. Foch has raised his system of maneuvering reserves to such a state of perfection that in each offensive they are thrown in in less time than in the previous ones. At present he has 50,000 or 60,000 more American troops to rely upon than he had in the spring. Allied military critics will be surprised, therefore, if the Germans continue their advance for more than three or four days.

Some critics believe that Gen. Foch is only waiting for this final blow to spend itself before launching the great allied offensive which is being counted on to win the war. If he stops the drive as successfully as he has stopped the first four, it is extremely likely that Foch may strike while the Germans are still staggering from the shock of their offensive.

The allies are outnumbered, but they were outnumbered when their counter-offensive won the first battle of the Marne in 1914. We may soon witness a repetition of that strategy by the great Foch. America has outstripped herself in sending men to the front, and a continuous rapid transport shipments will soon overcome the German preponderance.

Richard Hardy Favors
Conscription Wealth

Assistant War Savings Director
Makes Strong Address in
Knoxville.

(Special to The News.)
Knoxville, July 17. Conscription of wealth was strongly advocated by Assistant State War Savings Stamp Director Richard Hardy in an address at the conference of war savings here from East Tennessee counties. "The government has conscripted our boys," he said, "but we still have to beg men for their money. It is a shame, and I feel little every time I ask a man to give his money. The wealth, as well as the manpower, should be conscripted."

Mr. Hardy asked his hearers to urge upon the representatives in congress to pass laws making it compulsory for men contributing to the support of the war, stating that it is undemocratic to "drift" men and "beg" money.

State Director T. R. Preston stated that "the state is about 95 per cent. patriotic." In his address he also called attention to the fact that it is a criminal offense under the new espionage laws to interfere with the sale of any government securities.

E. C. Brossard, chairman of Lincoln county, which was one of the first in the state to raise its quota, told of the campaign was carried on in his county, stating that he had used the authority given him as county chairman and told the people just what he expected of them, not merely "asking" them if they would do it. Mr. Brossard also referred to his being referred in the mountains of Switzerland, and interweaving allegories during the campaign. "I renew my fidelity to the flag," he declared, "and offer my services wherever needed, even if it be to lay down my life for the Stars and Stripes."

The workers decided to write pointed letters to all whose names have been handed in as being financial slackers. When this method fails to bring a proper result, the cases are to be reported to federal authorities.

East Tennessee counties will make every possible effort to go over the top in the campaign by Aug. 1.

VOLUNTEERS TURNED DOWN
WHO CAN'T READ AND WRITE

Marine Recruiting Officer Forced to
Decline Stalwart Youth Who
Fail to Qualify.

The local marine recruiting station has enlisted several men during the last week and several more passed the physical examination only to be turned down on account of illiteracy. It seems surprising that a considerable number of well-appearing, intelligent-looking men have been turned down on account of illiteracy, recently, but such is a fact, according to Sergt. Schuler. The simple requirement is that the applicant be able to read and write.

Of the twelve men who were sent away during the first part of the week, several of them were well known in Chattanooga.

Below is a list of those accepted: L. C. Leightsey, S. E. Thacher, M. D. Carroll, C. W. McNitt, A. T. Whitley, J. S. Taylor, G. A. Hines, C. R. Griffiths, J. J. Smith, Willie Odum, Louis Datto and T. C. Simons.

AMERICA'S ROLL OF HONOR

Casualty List Contains Names of 5 Tennesseans—3 Killed and 2 Wounded—There Are 173 Named—39 Killed, 16 Died of Wounds, 4 of Disease, 2 of Airplane Accident, 6 of Other Accidents, 96 Wounded, 9 Missing and 1 Was Reported as Taken Prisoner.

The casualty list issued today by the war department contains the names of five Tennesseans, three, David Davis, Sully; Samuel Roscoe Nicholas, Tullahoma, and James H. Poe, Laurel, Bloomington, killed in action, and two, Sergt. Robert A. Roper, of Memphis, and George E. Lewis, of Clifty, wounded.

(International News Service.)
Washington, July 17.—One hundred and seventy-three casualties in the American expeditionary forces were announced today by the war department, divided as follows. Thirty-nine killed in action, six died from disease, four from airplane accident, six from accident and other causes, ninety-six wounded, nine missing in action and one made prisoner.

The officers named in the army list are:

Died of Wounds.
Lieutenants—Scott L. Lennen, Soldier, Kan.; Harold Cotthart, Mills, Troy, N. Y.

Died From Airplane Accident.
Lieutenant—Abram R. Frye, New York, N. Y.

Killed in Action.
Sergeants—Ralph Cox, Sharpville, Ind.; Charley Lavin, Sharpville, Ind.; George Geger, Green Bay, Wis.

Privates—Charles A. Brown, Brookline, N. Y.; Alonzo P. Baldwin, Des Moines, Ia.; Samuel Belinski, Bridgeport, Conn.; Joseph Bucio, Buffalo, N. Y.; Bradley Burkhardt, McRobert, Ky.; George H. Downing, Natural Bridge, N. Y.; James A. Dunham, Whiting, Kan.; William Ellison, Elmira Heights, N. Y.; Roy Lee Finney, Cambridge, Kan.; Edwin Lewis Frank, Constableville, N. Y.; Frank Bernard Huddleston, Melbourne, Fla.; Morris Krupat, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Samuel Lemma, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Nick Mainus, Arcia, Cania, Greece; Joe Patrick Meagher, Lillis, Kan.; Robert E. Mitchell, New Haven, Conn.; Charles Ernest Montague Hoboken, N. J.; William Newsbawm, Fulton, N. Y.; Samuel Roscoe Nicholas, Tullahoma, Tenn.; Earl Conrad O'Brien, Roncoveveto, W. Va.; John O'Connor, Elmira, N. Y.; Charles E. Patterson, Paola, Kan.; James H. Poe, Laurel, Bloomington, Tenn.; William Roper, Memphis, Tenn.; Charles A. Schiavone, Waterbury, Conn.; William Seibert, Hagerstown, Md.; Donald C. Stough, Lander, Wyo.; John Joseph Tesoro, New York, N. Y.; Milton E. Van Pelt, Bronx, N. Y.

Died From Wounds.
Sergeants—John J. Hogan, Syracuse, N. Y.; Newton Loudon, Humansville, Mo.

Privates—Ernest Benedict, McLean, Ill.; Gerald D. Fitzgerald, New York, N. Y.; Nathaniel McConahy, New Canaan, Pa.; William H. Parsons, Sandy Hook, N. C.

Privates—Joseph J. Butler, Burlington, Vt.; Max Feinsold, Newark, N. J.; Raymond Harrison, Torrington, Conn.; Frank W. Manning, Newton, Mass.; Edward A. Nelson, Lowell, Mass.; Ernest Paeschke, Junction City, Ore.; John Oscar Pearson, Elyria, O.; Van R. Tolford, Sand Creek, Mich.

Died of Disease.
Sergeant—Gordon Bentley, Pontiac, Ill.

Privates—Norman H. Hawkinson, Weiser, Idaho; Paul William Hornaday, Royal Oak, Mich.; Nicola Piccoli, Ardmore, Okla.

Died From Airplane Accident.
Sergeant—Robert Dunn, Norwich, N. Y.

Died From Accident and Other Causes.
Wagoner—Edwin H. Gray, Elmore, Okla.

Privates—Harold A. Bracken, Chicago, Ill.; Francis J. Buckley, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lewis A. Burger, Birmingham, Ala.; Donald L. Fleckenbaum, Harvey, Ill.; William Laflaw, St. Paul, Minn.

Wounded Severely.
Sergeants—Harper Clyde Burns, Perkins, W. Va.; Joe Charles Collins, Winnebago, Minn.; Steward Fatland, Minneapolis, Minn.; Weldon Giles, Leonard, Tex.; Joseph Hibbert, Philadelphia, Pa.; Elmer Charles Lindquist, Hartford, Conn.; Robert A. Roper, Memphis, Tenn.; Albert S. Samples,

Richwood, W. Va.; Robert Sweed, Cincinnati, O.

Privates—Noah Akers, Beaver, Ky.; Steve Bajewicz, Frankfurt, Pa.; Harry N. Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.; James M. Jones, Williamson, N. C.; Robert E. McLaughlin, Marshalltown, Ia.; Edwige Rozenczuk, Philadelphia, Pa.; Benjamin Napier, Toltiver, Ky.; Bruce E. Neuhig, Oswego, N. Y.; Fred A. Rankin, Estherville, Ia.; Joseph W. Rice, Hornell, N. Y.; Morris Schuchman, New York, N. Y.; Clarence D. Scott, Wilmington, Del.; Willis Singleton, Ritchie, Ky.

Musicians—John Branca Harrisburg, Pa.

Mechanics—James Anthony Esposito, Jersey City, N. J.

Wagoners—Abraham Zung, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cooks—Thomas J. Doherty, Lower Campau, County Derry, Ireland; Arthur L. Kramer, Sioux City, Ia.

Privates—Zachary Biley, Berwind, W. Va.; Joseph Beck, Chicago, Ill.; Ellisha Ledell, New Britain, Conn.; Harry Berry, Oglethorpe, N. J.; Ivan D. Berry, Council Bluffs, Ia.; David V. Binkley, Ames, Ia.; Hubert Binsney, Olmitz, Ia.; William F. Borchardt, New York, N. Y.; Robert O. Borgert, Brady, Mont.; Joseph Borowski, Bessemer, Mich.; Paul L. Brady, Whitesboro, N. Y.; Silas Deane Brannan, Amherst, N. Y.; Lawrence E. Brooks, Council Bluffs, Ia.; Ray S. Brooks, Radcliffe, Colo.; John Capadell, Lawrence, Mass.; Sol B. Cohn, Oakland, Cal.; John Rufus Coldridge, Fort Worth, Tex.; Royal Crook, Rome, N. Y.; Andrew Cushie, Gilberton, Pa.; Paul O. Di Botonica, Rochester, N. Y.; Archie Donaldson, Dexter City, O.; Floyd Washington Donaham, Falls Mills, Va.; Charles E. Doherty, New York, N. Y.; Pressley Hall, Kings Mountain, N. C.; Inke G. Franklin, Golden Pond, Ky.; Joseph H. Goodman, Springfield, Mass.; Jesse Simpson Gustin, Hanover, Kan.; Charles P. Hammer, Kingsley, N. Y.; Theodore Hargins, Irwin, Pa.; Henry J. Hartman, Allentown, Pa.; Robert E. Lee Hickey, Denton, Tex.; Elmer Higgins, Theodoropolis, N. Y.; Elmer Horning, Chaumont, N. Y.; John Howe, Glenburn, Pa.; Vincent Herber, Chicago, Ill.; Tony Jochumson, Cedar Falls, Ia.; William L. Johnson, Sioux City, Ia.; Thomas J. Kilty, Charlestown, Mass.; George Joseph Lang, Ottowa, Minn.; Charles Lauzza, Cavatorta, N. Y.; Jabez Crockett Laverty, Dry Creek, W. Va.; Leroy Lawrence, Camden, N. Y.; William Legg, Grimsland, W. Va.; George E. Lewis, Clifty, Ky.; John Longtail, Winnebago, Neb.; Eugene McCarthy, Rome, N. Y.; Howard Hutchinson McGee, Olathe, Kan.; Muir M. McKelvey, Los Angeles, Cal.; Lerue E. Martin, Malvern, Ia.; Albert E. May, Westmoreland, Kan.; Ottaviano Pettone, Newark, N. J.; George Samuel Plaford, London, England; Harrison F. Rachow, Round Lake, Minn.; William C. Ramm, Battle Creek, Ia.; Ellis Guy Raworth, Dorchester, Nels.; George Francis Roberts, Kingston, N. Y.; Anthony C. Rupp, Catherine, Kan.; Clarence A. Schmidt, LeMars, Ia.; Max C. Shaw, Cedar Falls, Ia.; Glenn Sheets, Holton, Ind.; James F. Silhanek, Cicero, Ill.; W.B. Sears, Aurora, Ill.; Amos M. Tiptons, Atlanta, Ga.; Dominik Tonkin, South Bend, Ind.; L. Troutman, Lewis, Kan.; Earl M. Ward, Atlanta, Ind.; James Othall Williams, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Kenna James Williams, Liverpool, W. Va.; Timothy W. Williamson, Van Wert, Ky.

Missing in Action.
Sergeant—Carl Samuel McKee, Shelby, Ia.

Privates—Charles Herschel Doane, Terre Haute, Ind.; Earle E. Murphy, Hartford, Conn.

Privates—E. E. Brunkow, Wamego, Kan.; Robert E. McNary, Vancouver, Wash.; Mike Orestean, East Youngstown, O.; John E. Scullio, Waterbury, Conn.; James Joseph Shea, Cincinnati, O.; James Whitnour, Smiths Mills, N. J.

Privates—Edwin H. Gray, Elmore, Okla.

Privates—Harold A. Bracken, Chicago, Ill.; Francis J. Buckley, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lewis A. Burger, Birmingham, Ala.; Donald L. Fleckenbaum, Harvey, Ill.; William Laflaw, St. Paul, Minn.

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Missing in Action.
Sergeant—Carl Samuel McKee, Shelby, Ia.

PROFITEERS MUST COME ACROSS

Committee Means to Force
Them to Retrieve Excess
on Contracts.

NEW WAR REVENUE BILL

Argument That Heavy Profits
Are Necessary Regarded
as Untenable.

(International News Service.)
Washington, July 17.—Money that has gone from the federal treasury into the pockets of war contract profiteers will be retrieved if the ways and means committee can find a way of accomplishing this purpose in the new revenue bill.

That is the significance of the committee's new request for all information on profiteering in the possession of the treasury department. Some data was furnished today, but a complete report cannot be given for some three weeks, although 1,200 men are at work upon it at the treasury department.

The committee today considered a suggestion for writing retroactive taxes in the new bill that would gather in the excess profits that went to war contractors during the first year of war. The mere technical difficulties of writing such a provision that would operate with justice are, however, enormous.

Heavy taxes on future excess profits by war contractors are certain to be levied in the bill. Two courses are open to the committee: The first, to permit the present profiteering and count upon getting the money back through taxation; the second, to cut off these profits at the source and thereby reduce the amount of money to be returned by the new measure.

To permit a continuation of war profiteering is repugnant to the committee, but